

# Silent Worker.

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Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

## THE WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AT ROCHESTER.

NEW YORK is a state that covers a good deal of ground, and that has a large population. Moreover, it is a state that has been liberal in providing for the education of its people. Yet thirty years ago there was only one public school for the deaf,—the parent institution on Washington Heights, New York city, familiarly known as Fanwood.

In 1877 the "Institution for Improved Instruction" was admitted to state support, and in 1875 the Central New York Institution at Rome was established and placed on the same foundation as the others.

The Western New York Institution was incorporated in February, 1876, and the school was opened for the reception of pupils on October 4th of the same year. It has been the policy of the State of New York, in the education of its deaf-mute children, not to found institutions under the immediate management of the state, but to recognize, as a part of the school system of the state, any institution of this class founded by private parties, whenever such institutions seemed to supply a need, and gave promise of efficiency. These schools are under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction, and receive a per capita allowance for the pupils taught and maintained.

In this way, it is claimed, the deaf have the benefit that comes from the testing of different methods of instruction, and the schools receive the benefit of donations from liberal minded citizens, who would not contribute anything to a state institution. An undoubted advantage is that politics never enters into the management of these schools.

The movement for the establishing of a school for the deaf in Rochester was brought into shape and carried through more by the efforts of Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins than by any other force. This lady had a little deaf daughter who had been under the instruction of Mrs. Zenas F. Westervelt before her marriage, when, as Miss Mary H. Nodine, she was a successful teacher of the deaf and of music.

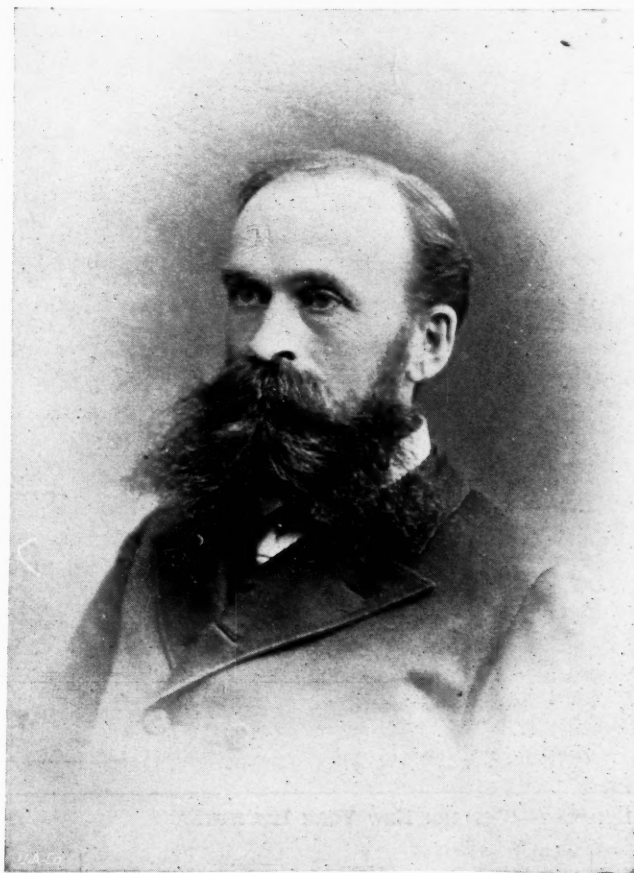
Through Mrs. Perkins's efforts, Mr. Westervelt, then a teacher in the New York Institution, was interested in the project, and the organization of the school was effected under his care.

The Western New York Institution is, in a peculiar sense, the realization of a personal idea. Mr. Westervelt had views as to the education of the deaf and as to the management of an institution, which were in large measure different from those prevailing in other schools.

These views Mrs. Westervelt fully and intelligently agreed with—in fact, this was one of those rare and ideal cases in which husband and wife are one, not only in affection but in their professional work, and in which the equal value of the masculine and of the feminine elements in thought and feeling are clearly shown.

While there were schools known as "sign" and as "pure oral" schools, Mr. Westervelt advocated what he called the "pure English" method of instruction. The sign-language was entirely excluded from the class rooms and finally from the intercourse of the children among themselves.

At the same time, it was held that, to the deaf, language must have its chief value in the written form. Hence, not only has the reading of books and papers been carefully cultivated, but the pupils have been encouraged to converse with each other and with outsiders by means of the finger alphabet. The home idea is one that has always been very strongly emphasized at the Rochester school. Realizing the difficulty of inducing children who had been accustomed to the sign language in other schools, to give up their favorite means of expression, yet feeling that the effort was necessary for their good, every thing was done to make the pupils feel that this, as



*J. F. Westervelt*

well as every thing required from them, was prompted by love for them. So successful has this course been that, whereas in some schools in other countries, severe and even cruel punishments for the use of signs have not prevented the children from using this means of expression, in the Rochester school, on the other hand, the children make it a point of honor, even when quite by themselves, to use nothing but English, the best they have at command, to express their thoughts.

The Rochester school was one of the first, if not the very first of the schools for the deaf to adopt the kindergarten, and in doing so the capital mistake was avoided of adopting as a basis the usual kindergarten "gifts" and occupations.

The truth was recognized that the physically well-developed and active deaf child of seven or eight years is not to be aided in his education, intellectually or physically, by the tossing or

rolling of a sphere which are very proper means to the waking of the consciousness of a child of three. In the Westervelt kindergarten for the deaf child of from six to twelve years, the principle is identical with that of Froebel, but the material and the methods are widely different. The process of education is one of natural, healthy, joyous activity. The function of the teacher is simply to provide the means for this activity and to direct it into the right channels. The spirit of the teacher is one of sympathy, love and reverence for the unfolding of the child's mind, as before every work of Nature. The demands upon the teacher, besides the trials upon the patience and the will-power, are for the same close observation, the same wise insight, the same ingenuity in varying the conditions of the experiment, that the investigator in any field of science must use.

So far all kindergartners are at one. But in work with deaf children in our institutions, a kindergarten scheme must be devised adapted to children beyond the real kindergarten age, with normal physical growth and power, with, usually, more than average keenness of observation and power of imitation, but with no knowledge of language whatever. With these children, too, the acquisition of the language of the country is the prime necessity of school work.

The course at Rochester brings in, in the way of play, and with a very complete set of apparatus—most of it constructed in the workshops of the school, a pretty full rehearsal by the pupils of the whole drama of life, so far as it is revealed to babes. In this way, the language of every-day life becomes familiar to the child, instead of his being confined to the formal language of the school-room, and finding enjoyment of converse on the subjects dearest to him only in the language of signs. Although the finger alphabet is the most common means of communication among the pupils, the instruction in speech is very careful, intelligent and persistent. The Rochester school has received, in an official report, the credit of producing the best results in speech of any school for the deaf in the state, not even the "pure oral" schools being excepted. Miss Hattie E. Hamilton has been at the head of this department ever since the school was started, and her methods are largely original, and peculiar to the Rochester school.

The writer has spent some time as a visitor at this school, and his observation, directed not so much to the conduct of the pupils when in school and under the eye of the teachers, as to the course they took, when left to themselves to follow out their own taste, is that these children, more than any other body of deaf persons whom he has known, prefer English to signs in conversation, and turn to reading for pleasure and information.

The instruction in this school, in the various branches, has been of a uniformly high order and often original in plan.

The Rochester work in geography and in physics, especially, has attracted much attention among teachers of the deaf.

The buildings of the school, while on the whole, well suited to their purpose, are not especially imposing or elegant. The principal building was originally a private residence, and those put up since the property was purchased for the institution have been plain and substantial rather than handsome. The situation is both healthful

and beautiful, fronting on St. Paul street, a fine thoroughfare, and with a lovely view of the Genesee river and falls. w. J.

Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF ARTICULATION BY PHYSICAL CULTURE.

THE marked success which has been secured by our systematic course of graded breathing exercises and also the increase of chest expansion among the boys, which was shown by our Physical Examinations at the close of the school year, has led to the attempt to combine articulation with the regular Gymnasium class work. It was with considerable apprehension that I undertook this, but can say that already the results have been far beyond my expectations. Previous to this year, in my Gymnasium classes I had used the manual alphabet only, as is the practice of other teachers at the Institution, but this year the boys have learned to number through the line and take their positions for work upon the

is the inability of the pupil to properly inflate the lungs. Breathing exercises, however, are lessening this to so great an extent, that we have been able to take a step in advance.

The lungs are composed of millions of small air cells or pouches. The respiratory act, of which there are from 16 to 20 per minute, consists of Inspiration and Expiration. During inspiration the air is carried into the lungs by the descent of the Diaphragm, which exerts a suction force and the ascent of the ribs causing an increase in the size of the chest. The expiration or expulsion of air is caused by the elevation of the diaphragm, the descent of the ribs and partial collapse of the lungs. These are not the only agents of respiration. There are other elements, notably the assistance of certain muscles which, although of lesser importance, aid the function. You will notice that where there is difficulty in breathing, as in some diseases of the lungs, the action of the auxiliary muscles about the neck and shoulders become very apparent.

The following illustration is the one upon which I base my theory and which I have follow-

Work along this course, will, I think, without doubt make good the deficiency and give to the deaf-mute the *power and strength to breathe as well as hearing and speaking children*. The results thus far from this system are not only very gratifying to the Principal, who used this line of argument to secure the Gymnasium, but will also, I am sure, indicate physical training as a necessity, which all who teach articulation will demand from their school authorities. I trust before long all heads of Institutions will recognize the fact that properly prescribed Gymnasium work must be a part of the regular school course, feeling confident that all will come to realize that the Gymnasium is not merely a place for muscle building and the development of strength, but the source from which the highest success in speech training can be secured.

TREVANION G. COOK,  
Physical Director.

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MAIN BUILDING—WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

floor, by speaking the numbers aloud. At first it was very difficult for them to pronounce the numbers properly, but the old saying, "practice makes perfect," has again been verified in this instance.

I have at this writing entire classes who go through this new process of numbering themselves and taking their positions without any assistance from me. These are not semi-mutes, but boys who are congenitally deaf. Going a step farther in my class drills, where a large inspiration has been taken—as in the *breathing* exercises—at expiration or expulsion of the same, the air rushing forth with more than normal force assists the articulation of such words as Hello! Now; No; Ah! Yes; Up, and other short and abrupt words. These they now utter clearly and intelligibly.

I began this work with considerable doubt as to the result, but am fully convinced that its value in the work of perfecting articulation will prove very helpful. Why is this beneficial? As all in the profession know, systematic breathing exercises have been of fundamental value and from my experience thus far I am confident that it will be found absolutely necessary in the future to consider this form of exercise an important part of the system of Articulation teaching. At present the one great drawback in this education

ed out practically. During life the lungs are never entirely collapsed, this being prevented by about one hundred cubic inches of air that cannot be expelled. Another hundred cubic inches remain in the lungs after expiration, known as Reserve air. This is used during any increase of physical exertion which requires an extra amount of air. The *Tidal* air is that taken in at each ordinary inspiration and consists of twenty cubic inches. During exercise, however, an additional one-hundred and ten cubic inches can be taken in at each inspiration. This is known as *Complemental* air. It will thus be observed that the extreme capacity of the lungs, in cubic inches, is as follows: Residual air, 100; Reserve air, 100; Tidal air, 20, and Complemental air, 110, making a total capacity of 330 cubic inches. The *Complemental* air which we receive from exercise gives us so much more power for our work in articulation and this is what we are working to secure.

The deaf-mute who receives no physical exercise does not possess this extra force, whereas the boy who has been trained gains one hundred and ten cubic inches of air to assist him in his work of speaking. Naturally this makes him so much stronger in the respiratory organs and gives him the power that is a requisite of perfect enunciation.

#### A STORY OF THE ABBE SICARD.

On the 2nd of September, 1792, the populace broke into the prisons of Paris, crowded almost to suffocation with aristocrats and priests. These fell like grain before the scythe of the reaper. But in the midst of that wild revel of blood, a *sans culotte* recognized the Abbe Sicard, who had spent his life teaching the Deaf and Dumb, and in whose house—

"The cunning fingers deftly twined  
The subtle thread that knitteth mind to mind;  
There that strange bridge of signs was built where roll  
The sunless waves that sever soul from soul,  
And by the arch, no bigger than a hand,  
Truth traveled over to the silent land."

"Behold the bosom through which you must pass to reach that of this good citizen," said Mounot, who knew the Abbe only by sight and reputation: "you do not know him. He is the Abbe Sicard, one of the most benevolent of men, the most useful to his country, the father of the deaf."

And the murderers around embraced him, and wished to carry him home in their arms. Even in that bloodstained throng the power of a noble character was still supreme.—*Ephphatha*.





A LAWN PARTY—WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

## UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

THE leading article in *Outing* for September is entitled "From the Coast to the Golden Klondike," by Edward Spurr, from which we extract the following:

"Our way soon led us on a glacier-like field of snow, which often sounded hollow to our feet as we trod, and at intervals we could hear the water rushing beneath. The grade became steep, and the fog closed around us thickly, joining with the twilight of the Alaska June night to make a peculiar obscurity which gave things a weird, ghostly appearance. As we toiled up the steep incline of hardened snow, those ahead of us looked like huge giants; while those on whom we looked down were ugly, sprawling, dwarfs, toiling up the mountain side like Hendrick Hudson's sailor, whom luckless Rip Van Winkle met. As we drew near to one another, our faces seemed a pale blue color, though very clearly seen; and we left bright blue foot prints on the pale snow.

"Presently we saw a fire a little way above the trail and climbing up to it found a deaf and dumb Indian and his squaw or 'Klutchman,' who were drying their mocassins before a fire made out of a few stunted bushes. He explained to us by signs that the trail was dangerous, and that it was too dark to see clearly. So we waited till midnight, when another Indian, one of our packers, came up, and we started out on the trail again."

## A Deaf-Mute Rifleman.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Co., recognizing in Capt. "Jack" O'Connell the most skilled exponent of expert marksmanship in the world, have presented him with a magnificent gold and silver mounted gun. On one side is engraved the motto Capt. "Jack" hold me, guide me, then tell me true if you love me as I love you "your dearie." And on the reverse side, "compliments of Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A. 1897." This beautiful gun is now on exhibition in the window of Christophenson & Amundsen's jewelry store.

TRICKS WITH THE RIFLE.  
Comical indeed were the efforts

of Dr. Byron Taylor, to stand on his neck Friday evening imitating a difficult trick that of "Capt Jack's." Capt. Jack knows how to entertain the boys, and has been voted a good fellow by many of the most prominent business men in the city who can be found at his gallery every evening; it makes one marvel at the wonderful degree of perfection attained by him with a rifle; that evening he fired fifteen shots into a twelve inch circle in three seconds actual time caught by half a dozen watches. O'Connell can shoot as true standing on his head as most men can on their feet.—*Menominee, Mich., Leader*.

## A Remarkable Case.

Prof. Drouot, of the National Institute for the Deaf and Dumb in Paris, describes a singular

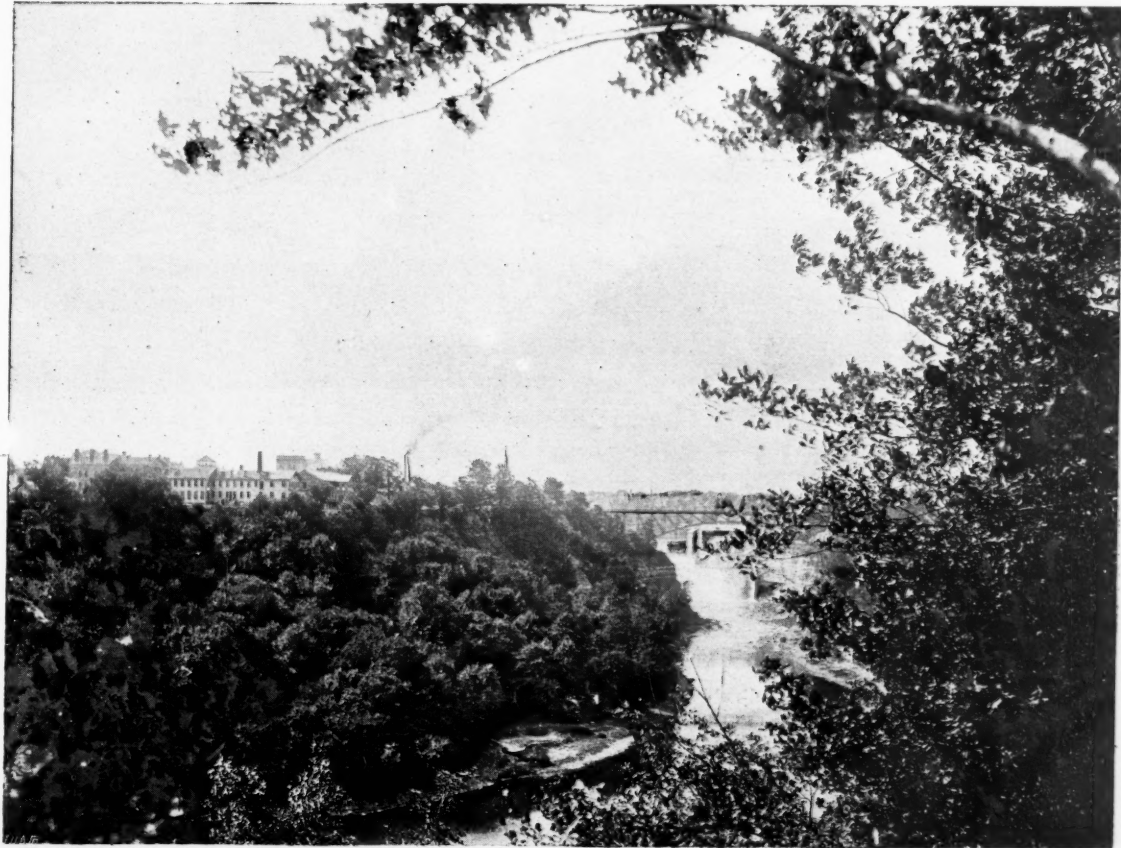
case of a dumb person recovering the faculty of speech. A child was stricken with dumbness, after a serious illness, at the age of two years. He is now twenty-five years old and had not uttered a sound since his illness until the other day. He then craved a whiff of tobacco, and was vainly trying to make his sister understand what he wanted, when he mechanically uttered the word "tabac." Since then he has continued to speak fluently.

Prof. Drouot examined the case and declares that it is a strange and rare one, but adds that it can be explained by the fact that the young man was not deaf, only dumb. He considers that his dumbness was due to part paralysis and debility of the vocal cords, and that speech was regained when, with the lapse of years, the vocal organs gained strength.—*New York Sun*.

## A Deaf and Blind Wonder.

"Eugene Benson is putting a new roof on the house occupied by C. J. Housman, and it is a marvelous thing to see his blind and deaf boy, Orris Benson, go any where over the roof and go down the ladder and carry up shingles; take a hammer and draw out the old nails, so the shingles can be replaced—doing anything of that kind almost as a man with both eyes, and far better than most boys of his age. He will make many things that boys with two eyes can hardly equal; for instance, he got some straps and made a very nice harness for his dog."—*Ellenville (N.Y.) Journal*.

The first school for deaf-mutes in this country to introduce a linotype type-setting machine in its printing office, is the Mt. Airy school, Philadelphia. The results of this experiment will be watched with considerable interest by the little newspaper fraternity.



VIEW FROM ACROSS THE RIVER—ROCHESTER SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

## RACYCLING TO BRONX PARK.

A WAY up above the dark, sluggish waters of the Harlem, are over three thousand acres of woodland, which belong to the people of New York city and are known to every cyclist. It has cost us nine millions of dollars to acquire this vast domain, and it will require an outlay of many more millions to bring it to the high state of cultivation and artistic beauty we find in Central Park. Before these millions are expended and while our property is still in its primitive and unimproved state, we may roam at will and enjoy unlimited outings and picnics in the real country and study nature in her crude and most attractive form, sans policeman, sans "Keep off the grass."

The beauty of the scenery along the Bronx Park has been recognized for years by artists. Indeed, a large number of them presented a petition to their Governor Cleveland, praying him to sign the bill making that lovely section a park.

By placing his name at the end of the bill, Ex-President Grover Cleveland had the satisfaction of presenting Greater New York with the largest public park in the world.

The photograph of the rocking stone brings to memory the joyous time a few of us Silent Wheelmen had. We left Washington Bridge rather late, and took the McCombs Dam road to Fordham, thence to the Bronx Park.

It is sad to relate that one-half of New York does not know how the other half spends Sunday. Those living in Brooklyn take a spin down the cycle path to Coney Island, or loiter in Prospect Park, a part of New Yorkers also ride on the road to the sea, but the major portion does not.

The faint-hearted are contented to wheel along the roadways of Central Park and sometimes a short distance along the boulevard, but thousands start early in the afternoon with Bronx Park as an objective point, and some go out in the early morning to spend the day. I was surprised to note how popular the park has become, having been there on several sketch tours, by different routes, and not till the day we happened to select it as our trysting place have I seen such a crowd. From every part of New York did the wheelmen and wheelwomen come, and seemed to have taken complete possession; some rode on the smooth paths, others walked and strolled and sat along the hill-sides with an air of abandon and delight that was interesting and instructive.

The old Lorillard mansion, since remodeled into a park house, is the rendezvous of the cyclists, because it is easiest of access and the surrounding grounds are the prettiest. Nearly every one afoot or in vehicles makes for it, but such is not the case with the riders of the silent steed, who are to be seen most everywhere, and nowhere do they go in particular. To them steep inclines are no longer troublesome, they think little of climbing the cliffs, wheels in hand.

They row on the Bronx with their steel-rubber friends in full view.

As one strolled along, he passed any number of young men and girls, some near and some at a distance, paired off and walking along or seated on the stone fence or in the grass. Almost invariably the bicycle was a side partner of each.

It is a wonder how they got their machines to such impossible spots, but they were there and love in the country was made easy.

Immediately back of, and down the hill from the handsome old mansion, a far prettier spot, all agree, is that around the bridge which crosses the Bronx a few feet below the falls.

Here the cyclists, who are taking their maiden spin or first visit to the Park, are mostly in evidence, along the hill-side, to the east and to the west of the beautiful stream were scattered pairs of pleasure seekers and they enjoyed nature and the delightful weather to their fullest extent.

But the most interesting of the many groups was a party of young men and women, all with wheels, who were spending the day and came prepared. When lunch time arrived, inviting boxes, that were extra weight upon the wheels, were brought into play up along the stone wall—

description of this freak, and every time I visit it I find something worth studying—it has such a fascinating hold on one's mind that is incomprehensible.

A tract of 261 acres in the southern end of the Bronx Park was granted to the New York Zoological Garden Society, whereon to erect as fine a Zoological Garden as there is in the world. The society proposes to establish a garden on a magnificent scale, stock it with the finest specimens and throw it open free to the public and to do this the society will raise a fund of \$500,000, by private subscriptions. C. J. LECLERCQ.

Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

## "The Bodleys on Wheels."

IN my snug little library there lies on the shelf a juvenile book, prettily paper-bound, with its title "The Bodleys on Wheels" inscribed in prominent letters on the front cover.

When a little boy of eight years, I was made happy by the gift of the good book from my aunt, who thought it would make an excellent present for me as the name of the people spoken about therein is almost similar to my own.

Whether we claim relationship to the Bodleys of Boston, Mass., or not is only a matter of conjecture, but where we came from don't matter anyhow, as the world grows too fast.

Now as for the book itself; it tells many amusing and pleasant stories of the Bodleys making "a cruise on wheels" through New England. To be sure, they were not, in modern phraseology, "taking a spin" on their bicycles, which were utterly unknown at that time, but were taking a journey in their carriage.

This book says the Bodleys had a good-natured horse whom they called "Mr. Bottom," who "would draw the plow; would drag the jouncing tip-cart, and would trot with the carry-all behind him." His only weakness was "an animated fondness for corners." Whenever he came to a corner, he would fling himself around it so quickly that unless one was very careful the wagon would spin about on two wheels and be dangerously near an overturn.

I give below some lines from the book, in regard to the condition of country roads on which the Bodleys travelled through New England with more or less comfort and pleasure:

"The wood-roads on Cape Cod were all of one width, with ruts for the wheels and the horses, and it raked a carriage badly to travel there unless it just fitted the ruts."

And in another place:

"Our wheels sank deep in the murmuring sand."

Certainly, it is true even now of old-fashioned roads. In keeping down the ruts, so as to make a smooth surface, it is the best way to distribute travel over a road uniformly and not to follow in beaten tracks. But many of the people do not observe this rule. Since the advent of the bicycle, which has done many wonders during this century, it is giving us better roads. After the fashion in England and France where fine boulevards are built, macadamizing and asphaltting are among the latest processes of paving and smoothening roads and streets in this country.

Of the United States, New Jersey leads in the making of best country roads systematically. In Massachusetts, there are many excellent roads on which a cyclist can enjoy a hundred-mile run. The same is said of Pennsylvania.



RACYCLING AND ROCKING-STONE.

Photo. by Mrs. LeClercq.

only a few hundred yards from the park house—the feast was spread and shortly consumed. Hunger and frivolity soon made away with that extra weight.

Only a short distance from this party, but sufficiently concealed from view by trees and bushes, were a man and a girl who were engrossed in each other and in the stream below. They sat close together—and talked long—and earnestly—

"O could the stream speak as it flows!"

The trees which spread their limbs over these lovers, the Botanical Society say, are "tulip trees."

A short distance beyond the bridge, and to the right, is a sign-post indicating the way to the famous Bronx Park rocking stone. This is a very interesting freak of nature and well worth the slight detour necessary to see it. In the SILENT WORKER of March, 1896, I gave a full



It is indeed a shame to say that the roads in many parts of New York state are not up to the standard of excellence, but in Long Island there are many macadamized roads which are prime for cycling and along the Albany post-road, from New York city to Albany, and again through the Upper Hudson River Valley, from Troy to Lake George, this famous route is the best of all the roads in the state and attract thousands of bicycle tourists going forth and back to many different summer resorts up in the north.

The members of the L. A. W. are making strenuous efforts to obtain an appropriation toward building a bicycle path along the side of the Erie Canal towpath from Albany to Buffalo.

Last winter there was a warm wrangle *pro* and *con* over the "good roads" bill at the State Legislature between the representatives of the bicycle and the hay-wagon. But it is a matter of general regret that it failed of its passage. Time may come when "good roads" will play an important part in political campaigns and the party which realizes this fact, will gain a decided advantage at the polls.

TROY, N. Y.

CLARENCE A. BOXLEY.

### BICYCLE NOTES.

All old wheelmen have learned to distrust the claims of "puncture-proof" tires. It is true that there are tires that can't easily be punctured, but then, they are as "dead" as if they were stuffed with sawdust. Within the past few weeks, however, a tire has been placed on the market for which it is claimed that it is both fast riding and proof against puncture. It is so made that when riding on a hard surface the tread is very narrow, thus giving high speed, while in sand the whole width of the tire bears on the surface, making it easy to push. Our bicycle expert will examine this novelty and report in a future number.

Many riders deceive themselves in thinking that by some improved gear or device to lessen friction, they may be able to ride very much faster than at present, without spending much more strength. The fact is that friction and the resistance of the machine have very little to do with the difficulty of riding at high speed. The one great trouble is the resistance of the air, and this cannot be helped by any improved mechanism. We all know what a difference a stiff wind in the face makes, and a breeze of twelve miles an hour is a pretty serious drawback. In riding twelve miles an hour you have this opposition to fight. But if you ride at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour, you have, not twice, but four times the resistance from the air that you had before. In comparison with this force, the friction of the wheel is trifling.

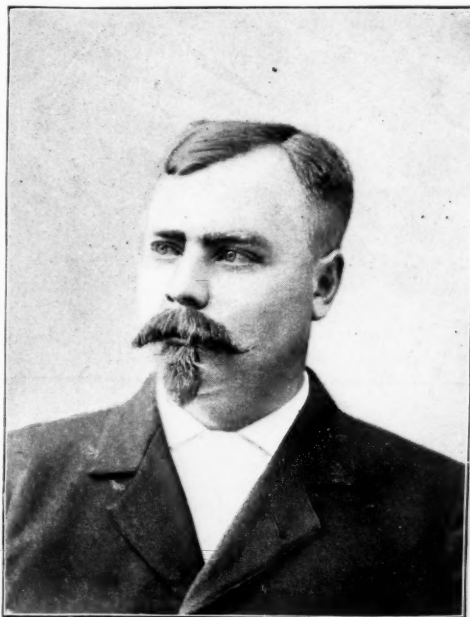
One of the leading manufacturing firms announces as its pattern for 1898, a chainless bicycle. This is something that wheelmen have been looking for, but hitherto there have been serious objections to every chainless wheel that has been made. If the new kind prove a success, it will be a great improvement. Possibly the reason why so many wheels of undoubted high character have been offered this season at very low rates, ranging from \$65 for a \$115 wheel down to \$16.50 for a \$75 wheel, is that the makers looked forward to the coming of the chainless wheel, which would make the old style seem out of date.

Few riders seem to understand the value of the proper ankle motion in riding the wheel. It is not hard to acquire. All that is necessary is to keep on trying to follow the pedal around with the toe as it moves downward from the horizontal position, as if you were trying to grasp it, then bring your foot to a horizontal position again by raising the toe and depressing the heel. By using this motion you can drive the wheel up hill or through sand, without throwing your weight violently on the pedals—a thing which causes many broken cranks.

The exercise of "clawing" the pedal develops the muscles of the calf, and so produces shapely ankles and a graceful walk. When the "form" has been acquired, one can ride further with less fatigue than by riding flat-footed.

## Prominent Deaf Persons of the World.

JONATHAN H. EDDY.



**T**HIS gentleman, who was elected President of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes at the last Convention, in July, 1897, is a good representative of the sturdy Puritan stock from which he is descended.

His ancestor Rev. William Eddy, of Cransbrook, Kent, England, was a preacher of some note in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and his son Samuel emigrated to Plymouth, Mass., in 1630, and became the ancestor of a numerous and respectable progeny. On his mother's side Mr. Eddy is descended from William Shirley, a Colonial Governor of Massachusetts.

The subject of this sketch became deaf at the age of seven, from congestion of the brain, but fortunately, had already learned to read.

His school education was suspended from this time until in 1870, he entered "Fanwood," at the age of 17. Here he distinguished himself in his studies, finishing the course in five years. After his graduation, at the invitation of the then Principal, Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, he returned, to take a higher course with a view to entering Columbia College. Three years later, in 1878, he was appointed teacher in the Central New York Institution at Rome, and reluctantly gave up his plans for a college education and entered on the work of teaching.

In 1880, he married Miss Hattie J. Roe, a graduate of the High Class of Fanwood, and then a teacher at the Rome school.

He has kept his position in the Rome school up to the present time, teaching at first primary, and afterwards advanced classes and has made a reputation as a patient, skilful and painstaking teacher. The papers on educational subjects which he has contributed to the *Annals* show careful study and clear thought on the workings of the child's mind. His efforts have not been confined to the school-room, but he has been actively concerned in all movements for the benefit of the deaf. With others, he made the effort to establish branches of the Y. M. C. A. for the deaf in the inland cities of New York state, but the movements, although well planned, failed to receive sufficient

support. He has always been fond of athletics, and has been proficient in several branches himself, and has done much to encourage and direct athletic effort in the Rome school, and among the deaf at large.

He has always been an enthusiastic upholder of the Empire State Association, and has attended its meetings regularly, often contributing papers of much practical value. He has filled with great credit the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, and his election to the Presidency for the current year was a well-deserved honor.

The accompanying portrait is an excellent likeness, and will be appreciated by his friends. Those who have not had the pleasure of meeting him will be glad to look on the intelligent, resolute and good-natured face of the chief officer of the largest of our State associations of the deaf.

### INSTITUTE FOR THE ADULT DEAF AND DUMB OF GLASGOW.

**W**E have pleasure in presenting a sketch of the New Institute for the Adult Deaf and Dumb, of Glasgow, and West of Scotland.

It must be very gratifying to the Deaf and Dumb themselves, and all interested in their welfare, to think that at last they have the desire of their hearts fulfilled.

The Glasgow mission is the oldest of its kind in Britain, and since its formation in 1822, the work has been carried on in different premises. The architect of the handsome new structure is Mr. Robert Duncan, and it is admirably adapted to the wants of the Deaf and Dumb.

It is built of polished red freestone, and is four stories in height, and the Italian style of architecture has been followed throughout. From West Campbell street, entrance is gained to the main hall (70 x 33 ft., and 30 ft. high), which is seated for about 600 people, with a fine gallery and suitable ante-rooms, cloak room, and other accommodation.

Under the hall is a fine lofty gymnasium, measuring 47 ft x 24 ft., having chess and bath rooms attached.

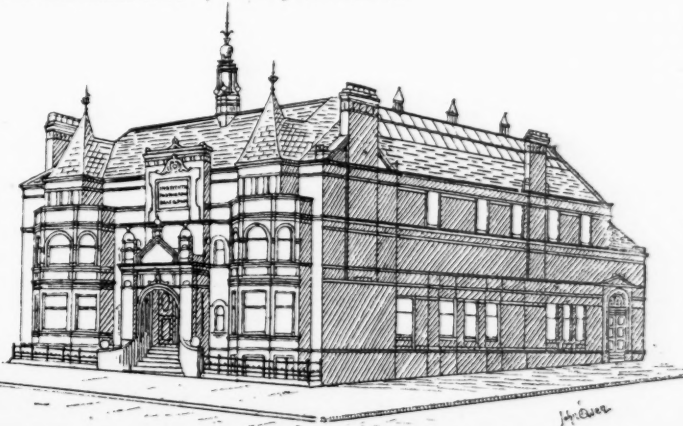
On the street flat, is the main entrance from West Regent street, into a large hall laid with encaustic tiles. Grouped round this hall are a suit of offices, private room for secretary, large reading room, library, and billiard room; also a ladies' and Dorcas room.

On the basement flat are a large kitchen, in which cookery classes can be conducted, girl's sewing class-room, store rooms, heating chamber, lavatories, and cellars.

On the top flat there are rooms which can be used as sleeping apartments, &c., and one room fitted up as a wardrobe containing clothing for the poorer members.

The entire building is lighted throughout with a splendid electric installation, and the heating and ventilating arrangements are of the most approved description. Including the site, the building will cost about £11,000.

The Building Fund Committee, who are all deaf-mutes headed by Mr. Wm. Agnew, who has all along acted as convenor, deserve great praise for having brought their work to such a satisfactory conclusion.



GLASGOW (SCOTLAND) SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

## The Garden

WITH late October, the procession of the year's wild flowers passes, only a few stragglers remaining in sheltered corners by the roadside or in shady forest dells. Nature's rear-guard, however, is royally clothed in purple and gold—the asters and golden-rod. At this season, too, if you look carefully, you may find one of our most curious flowers, the closed gentian, which looks exactly like a bud just ready to open into a magnificent purple bloom. Only, it never does. It reminds me of one of those brilliant men from whom we are always expecting some great thing, but who, after all, never do anything out of the common.

In the garden, we have at this season the royal flower of Japan, the chrysanthemum, with all its varieties of form and color. This will, no doubt, continue to be the general favorite as the autumn flower, but it is surpassed in the grace of its bloom and in the stateliness of its plant by

added a fine greenhouse to its equipment, not only to add to the beauty of the place, but as a part of the industrial department, to teach the pupils the florist's and gardener's business. Our cut, kindly loaned by Principal Currier, shows the exterior of this building, which is graceful without as well as lovely within. We think that Mr. Currier has hit upon a plan of real value in the training of the deaf. The cultivation of the soil is a pursuit in which a large proportion of the deaf have been successful, although systematic instruction in this branch has not been given in our schools. Skilled workmen in the gardener's line are generally in demand, and there is nothing in the nature of the work to make it harder for a deaf man than for one who can hear. The business, too, is one that can be carried on, in a small way, on a limited capital, and which will find patronage even in a small village.

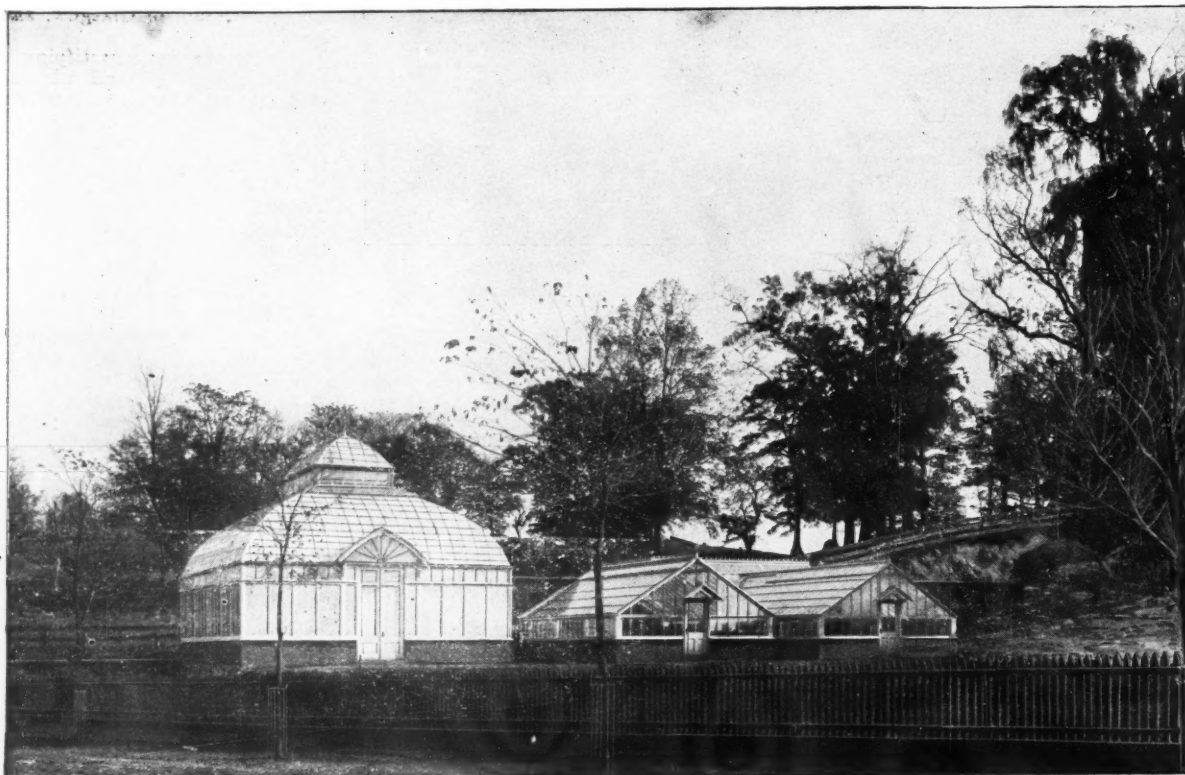
The first number of the SILENT WORKER for this term is out. It continues to stand unrivaled at the top. It is the one of all our publications that aims to link the world of the deaf. Italy, Australia and America are alike prominent in the current issue.—*P. in Mt. Airy World.*

part alone and the relation her turbulent, if speechless, emotion bears to the story, appeals strongly to every actress who has read the play. The part is strong and sympathetic, not only of itself, but in its relation to the dramatic action.

As a result, every manager who has considered the play has said the same thing:—"No matter who is selected to play the heroine, this dumb girl will take the sympathy at once." And from a commercial point of view that is considered fatal to the play.—*Deaf-Mute's Journal.*

### DEAF AND DUMB WONDER.

THERE has been in this city for the last few days a young African negro who claims to be a Hebrew. He is deaf and dumb and black. He came here from New Haven, and is trying to accumulate enough money to go back to Africa. If he is what he represents himself to be and if what he claims is true, he is quite an interesting character. He carries a pad of paper with him and a pencil and answers all questions by



THE \$10,000 GREEN HOUSE AT THE FANWOOD SCHOOL.

another autumn flower, the cosmos. This is an annual, blooming from September until hard frost, from spring-sown seed. The plant grows to the height of six feet, and the foliage is as finely cut and feathery as that of any fern. The blooms, which are as much as three inches across, are of the most beautiful texture and are white, pink or red. The marigolds, too, keep up their display of rich color. The finest of these is the El Dorado, which grows into a stout bush two feet high and gives large double flowers of every possible shade of yellow and orange.

But we are more interested just now in our house-plants. Our winters are so long and so desolate that the sight of a fresh green plant or of a bright flower in a window is a pleasure that we cannot deny ourselves. To secure satisfactory bloom from most kinds of flowering plants in a living room heated by a furnace or by steam is not easy. The best plants for this purpose are are those from what are called Dutch bulbs, crocus, hyacinths, tulips and narcissus. Crocus especially, are so cheap, and the best varieties bloom so freely, sending up half a dozen flowers from a single bulb, that no one should be without them.

With a greenhouse and a skilled gardener, however, there is almost no end to the beautiful plants and flowers one may have. The New York Institution has, within the last few years,

### THE DEAF AND DUMB IN DRAMA.

THE deaf and dumb figure in stories innumerable, and in one or two standard novels they are prominent characters, but up to date we have not seen a deaf and dumb hero or heroine on the stage. Of course, there are pantomimes in which no words are spoken and there is also the "lone fisherman" in "Evangeline," but no attempt is made to play the deaf and dumb role. However, there is a play written, and pronounced good, in which a deaf and dumb girl figures and so prominently as to monopolize the sympathy of the audience, relegating the stars to the background. A New York daily, speaking of this play, has the following:—

I am told that one of the best plays offered by Charles Frohman for some time, which is still on the market, and has been admired by some of the best judges of the plays in this country, has just one fault. The roles of the hero or heroine are admirable, but there is in the drama a dumb girl, a rich, handsome, clever girl, who is deaf and dumb, whose wonderful eyes and the extraordinary acuteness of her other senses are sufficient to enable her to follow the words of those about her, although she cannot speak.

The girl, rebellious against nature, which has given her everything but speech and hearing, is a great factor in the play, and the business of her

writing them in Hebrew and Loschen Khodish. What incites the most wonder is that he writes Loschen Khodish very rapidly. It is the language of the books of Moses, and is made a special study of, spoken and written with ease by the rabbis and highly educated Hebrews.

This negro was sent to one of the rabbis of Hartford, who is perfectly satisfied that he is a Hebrew. He says that he came from a large town in Africa, where there are a tribe of about 20,000 black Hebrews who speak Loschen Khodish and are quite prosperous. He also says that his father is a rabbi in that town, and that is why his father took the trouble to teach him to write these languages, which needed an extra amount of labor on account of his being deaf and dumb. He says his people do not only write Loschen Khodish, but it is their speaking language as well. He left home a few years ago, and has seen a good deal of the world. In each town he hunts up the Jewish section, and there they give him clothes, food and money. He is now homesick, and intends to go back to Africa as soon as he gets money enough. He showed some money which they had collected for him at New Haven. What surprises him, he writes, is that no Hebrew knows of his countrymen in Africa.—*Hartford Courant.*

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## A Remarkable Lip-Reader.

"One of the most successful pupils of Prof. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and formerly a teacher of his system of lip language for the deaf, is Mr. James P. Burbank. After acquiring a faculty which is almost equivalent to that of hearing, Mr. Burbank had the Graham lip language made in type, and published a series of books which are sold in all civilized countries. This has been, however, more of a labor of love than profit. Mr. Burbank, who first learned the printing trade, in which he proved a veritable

## Deaf-Mute Prestidigitateurs.

Preston L. Stevenson, the versatile deputy county recorder, has turned his talents to sleight-of-hand performance, at which he is proving himself a decided expert. At the home of Superintendent Charles F. Smith, Tuesday evening, Mr. Stevenson entertained a company for a whole evening, giving numerous feats equal to those of Hermann and Robert Houdin. The tricks were of a varied nature, and astonished the spectators with the operator's proficiency. Mr. Stevenson expects to take up this line of work in the future.



IN THE KINDERGARTEN—ROCHESTER SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

artist, afterwards took up process engraving, and has been connected with the firm of J. C. Peters & Sons, of Boston, for several years. He has now started the business of designing and engraving, under the name of the Burbank Engraving Company, 683 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts. His many friends are certain that his work will meet the approval of his customers. He has issued a special and alluring offer which is in effect until July 1, 1897." — *Island Printer*.

## COLUMBUS.

BEHIND him lay the gray Azores,  
Behind the Gates of Hercules;  
Before him not the ghost of shores,  
Before him on the shoreless seas,  
The good mate said: "Now must we pray,  
For lo! the very stars are gone.  
Brave Adm'r! speak; what shall I say?"  
"Why, say: 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"

"My men grow mutinous day by day;  
My men grow ghastly wan and weak."  
The stout mate thought of home; a spray  
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.  
"What shall I say, brave Adm'r! say,  
If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"  
"Why you shall say at break of day;  
'Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!'"

They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,  
Until at last the blanched mate said:  
"Why, now not even God would know  
Should I and all my men fall dead.  
These very winds forget their way,  
For God from these dread seas is gone.  
Now speak, brave Adm'r! speak and say—"  
He said: "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed! They sailed! Then spake the mate:  
"This mad sea shows its teeth to-night;  
He curls his lip, he lies in wait  
With lifted teeth, as if to bite!  
Brave Adm'r! say but one good word—  
What shall we do when hope is gone?"  
The words leaped as a leaping sword:  
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

Then, pale and worn, he kept his deck,  
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night  
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—  
A light! A light! A light! A light!  
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!  
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.  
He gained a world; he gave that world  
Its grandest lesson: "On! sail on!"  
—Joaquin Miller.



ON THE LAWN—ROCHESTER SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

giving parlor entertainments prior to appearing on the stage.

As he is a mute, he has to depend entirely upon his expertness with his hands, having no opportunity to divert the attention of the audience with small talk as other performers do.—*Findlay Daily Courier*, Sept. 16th.

ERIE MAY HAVE ANOTHER KELLAR IN THE PERSON OF OVID COHEN.

Ovid Cohen, a deaf-mute son, of Mr. Nathan Cohen, entertained a party of newspaper men yesterday afternoon at his home. The young man is quick, clever in performing sleight-of-hand tricks, and his cabinet work is also quite remarkable. He may be a second Kellar before many

years. Already he has been requested to give public exhibitions, and may consent to do so.

Yesterday afternoon he made an orange disappear from under a cup into a miniature cabinet on a stand six feet away. He allowed a card to be selected from a pack and shortly afterwards the card appeared in a frame. He rolled up a handkerchief in his hand and it disappeared; also a small flag, which was afterwards taken out of a cabinet previously inspected. The next act was to fill a tin can with paper and then pour water from the cup into a glass. A bottle was filled with water and two yards of dry ribbon were pulled out. His miniature cabinet work was very clever. In the cabinet, while tied up, he shook the tambourine, rang bells, released himself, took off his coat, and when the cabinet was inspected, he was still securely tied.

The exhibition was remarkable and very pleasing.—*Erie, Pa., Evening Herald*.

## Depew's Analysis.

The great and only Chauncey M. Depew, railroad magnate and silver-tongued after-dinner orator, is tickled with the bicycle fever, and here is how he talks:

"It is the best exercise. It is easy to see that for a master of the art there is wonderful exhilaration in spinning along on a wheel. It is one of the athletic efforts which can be taken alone and enjoyed, without company or the stimulus of competition and ambition. It promotes a feeling of independence, helps digestion and aids cheerfulness.

"I am sure no biker will ever suicide, and the centenarian of the future will not increase our stock of incredulity in human nature by saying he owes his great age to whiskey, tobacco, or total abstinence and privation, but will truthfully assert that the bicycle passed him joyously down the high-way of time, and a world universally given over to the wheel will believe him."

A neat way of putting the matter, certainly and eminently Depew-like.

## Deaf-Mutes Elect Officers.

At a meeting of the St. Johns' Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, held Wednesday evening in the Guild rooms of the chapel, the following were elected to office to serve one year: President, R. E. Maynard; secretary-treasurer, C. Q. Mann; Executive board, Wm. Thomas, chairman; Henry Beuermann, Miss Jennie Dubois and Mrs. Henry Beuermann. The object of the society is the improvement of the deaf as a class morally and mentally. The membership number about thirty-five, some residing in Mt. Vernon, Tarrytown, Scarsdale and Hastings. A series of socials, lectures, readings and debates will be given by the members during the winter months.



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## EDITORIALS.

In the present number of the A SERIES OF SILENT WORKER, we begin the INTERESTING publication of a series of articles on the Physical Training of the Deaf, by Mr. T. G. Cook, Instructor in the New York Institution, at Fanwood.

The subject is one of much interest, and Mr. Cook can speak with authority on it, for, under his training, the deaf boys at Fanwood have become so formidable in athletic games that they have beaten the best preparatory schools in New York and vicinity at football and basket-ball. Mr. Cook's classes of girls, too, show fine results in their general health, and activity and grace of movement.

It is Mr. Cook's intention to collect these articles into a little volume, which will be a valuable manual, not only for the instructor in gymnastics, but for every teacher of the deaf.

Our adult readers may also gain some useful hints from what Mr. Cook has to say.

MR. WILLIAM BEVERLY HARISON, EDUCATIONAL of No. 3 West 18th street, New SUPPLIES. York, has added to his business of publishing, book-selling and dealing in school supplies, a department, under the management of Mr. Ed. Ackerman, for supplying every thing in his line of business which appears in the foreign market. Mr. Harison, unlike other dealers in educational supplies, has made a study of the business of education first, and of the business of supplies secondly. Consequently, he knows not only what has been published on any subject, but what are the best things that have been published. His store is the best place in New York to find helpful material for the teacher's work.

We presume that this new department will be managed in the same way as the rest of Mr. Harison's business, and we advise any one who has occasion to use foreign publications to request Mr. Ackerman to look out for such books as may be wanted. This school depends on him

for information as to every thing in our line that is published in Europe.

TRENTON now has an ordinance requiring the use of lamps and bells on bicycles, prohibiting side-walk riding, and limiting the speed to six miles an hour, and three miles an hour at street-crossings.

It is all right to require every rider to carry a bell, and to sound it when necessary. The rule, in regard to lamps, strictly interpreted, requires one to be carried on every bicycle by day as well as after dark. The only fault to be found with the authorities about this section of the ordinance is that they don't seem to know as much about the English language as they do about the public safety. As to sidewalk riding, there is no excuse for it in Trenton, as the streets are generally rideable, and many of them are fine riding. The speed limit of six miles is, of course, ridiculous. If it were to be strictly enforced, cyclers would cause and suffer more accidents than ever, for it would take a rider's whole attention to keep from going too fast, and he would have none to give to his own or other people's safety. However, the police officers in this city have good common sense and good nature, and if a man will ride carefully and at a reasonable rate, he is not likely to have trouble.

MOST of our older pupils, as the time draws near for them to leave school, very sensibly begin to think and to ask questions about their chances for getting a living in this hard-working world. There is an opinion which we have found a good many of them to hold, and which is not uncommon among other and older people, to the effect that the general use of machinery tends to throw men out of work and so to lower wages. This we believe to be entirely a mistake.

The facts, we believe, will show that, as machinery has been improved, manufactured products have been cheapened so that a dollar will buy more than before, and not only so, but wages have risen, so that the workman has had more dollars to spend.

We were led to think of this by the description which we recently read of a steam machine which cuts, threshes, and packs in bags every day in the harvesting season, the wheat from a hundred acres of land.

It was built for use in the valley lands of California, where the yield comes up to thirty bushels an acre.

Two generations ago, this would have been cut by men with sickles and threshed out with flails and would have taken about two hundred and fifty days' work. The cost would have been, at seventy-five cents a day's work, about one hundred and seventy-five or eighty dollars.

One generation ago, the cutting would have been done by cradling, and the threshing by a horse-power machine. The number of days' work required would have been about eighty, and the labor cost, at a dollar a day, would have been about eighty dollars.

With this machine, working only ten hours a day instead of thirteen as in old times, ten men do the work, and they are paid a dollar and a half a day. Adding the cost of fuel, and interest and wear and tear of the machine, the cost of harvesting and getting ready for market the crop of wheat comes only to about forty dollars.

Meanwhile, some necessities of life, as sugar and cotton cloth, cost less than half what they did fifty years ago, and books, tools, clothes of every kind, in fact almost every thing we use, costs less now than at that time. Machinery, in the long run, throws no one out of work; on the contrary, it makes work all the time for more hands.

In Chaucer's time, more than five hundred years ago, even a professional student hoped to have no more than

"A twenty books clothed in black and red,"

while to-day it is indeed an illiterate household that can not count its books by the hundred at least. While watches were made by hand, a laboring man hardly ever owned one, nor did he have a hand woven carpet for his floor.

These things and hundreds of others, once luxuries, are now the every day conveniences of people in every walk of life, simply because machinery has made them cheap. The same cheapness, caused by machinery, has given work to all the men who make these things, for if they could not be made cheaply, they would not be made at all.

So it is that the machine, instead of being the workman's rival, is his servant and friend.

DURING the past summer Dr. E. DR. M. Gallaudet, President of the GALLAUDET'S laudet College for the Deaf, of EUROPEAN Washington, D. C., has been in TOUR. Europe, for the purpose of meeting those interested in the education of deaf-mutes, and of starting a movement to establish a college for the more advanced and studious of this class. The college of which the Doctor is at the head is the only institution in the world which offers to the deaf a full collegiate training, and is supported by the United States Government. Besides promoting the collegiate education of the deaf, Dr. Gallaudet had the further purpose, in this tour of visitation, of enquiring how far the system of oral instruction, as practised in Europe, is successful, as compared with the American "combined" system, which, as advocated by Dr. Gallaudet, allows the free use of the sign-language. His report on this question is the more interesting, because, some thirty years ago, after a tour among the schools for the deaf in Europe, Dr. Gallaudet took the lead in urging the teaching of speech in the "old line" institutions in this country. At that time he was considered rather a radical in his zeal for oral teachings, now he is ranked by the more ardent oralists as a conservative, not to say a reactionary. Yet his position is now just what it was then—that every deaf child should have a fair trial in speech; that in cases where encouraging success is had, this instruction should be kept up and made thorough, that in cases where speech cannot be learned, so as to be practically useful, the pupil should be taught language in written form only; that, in order to develop the mind of the pupil he should be allowed to use the sign-language freely.

The Doctor's report is given in the form of a letter to the editor of the *Annals of the Deaf*, and is one of the most interesting papers that have appeared on the subject of late years.

We should like to give the whole of it, but it would take up more space than we can spare, so we will give only a few extracts, referring our readers to the *Annals* for the full account.

Dr. Gallaudet began his tour of visitation at



Naples, where he landed May 20th, and before his return visited seventeen schools for the deaf in Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France and Ireland.

Eleven of these he had visited on his former tour, and he records that he found no marked change from the state of things existing thirty years ago. He remarks, as showing how difficult it is to drive Nature out, even as the poet says, with a fork, that in several professedly "pure oral" schools he saw signs used, sometimes only one or two as explanatory gestures, while in one such school the religious instruction of the pupils is given in the sign-language.

What the Doctor regards as more significant than anything he saw in the schools is the attitude of the adult deaf—the graduates of these schools—toward the oral method, by which they have been educated.

The following paragraph gives a sample of the cordiality with which he was everywhere received, and of the sentiments expressed to him by the leading deaf gentlemen of the different places which he visited:

"While in the Custom-House at Naples, just after landing, my son brought me word that two deaf men were looking for me. These proved to be Francesco Guerra, well known to many in America by his writings in European journals for the deaf, and Pietro Sensale, a decorative artist of no mean ability. The welcome to Italy I received from these two men, emphasized by floral offerings and demonstrations of southern cordiality, was most touching. Mr. Guerra had selected a hotel for me, and they both accompanied me thither. Several other deaf-mutes were at the Custom-House. During my stay in Naples Guerra and Sensale were constant in their attentions. Mr. Guerra's brother, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, called on me and received me at his own home. It would be impossible for me to repeat all that these two intelligent deaf-mutes said to me as to the condition of the great mass of the educated deaf of Italy, of the insufficiency of the oral methods, and of their hope that a reform in methods was coming. It will be enough for me to say that they were most earnestly devoted to the cause of the Combined System, and felt that the deaf of Italy would never be properly educated until that system became prevalent.

At Rome Dr. Gallaudet was entertained by a deaf gentleman whom he speaks of as "highly educated," whose education, it appears had been acquired at the "pure oral" school at Milan. This gentleman, Mr. Micheloni, holds a government position, and has been the editor of an influential paper for the deaf. He is a strong advocate of the combined system. At Vienna, Dr. Gallaudet was received with open arms by the deaf, and was rather surprised to find these graduates of one of the most renowned oral schools in the world, formed into a "Taubstummenverein"—a Deaf-mutes Union, for all the world like those "clannish" products of our American "sign" schools. Moreover, they were using a sign language of their own in social intercourse, which the Doctor was able to follow without difficulty.

At Breslau, he was met by Mr. Heidsiek, whose name is familiar on this side of the water by reason of his vigorous protest, some years ago against the excessively harsh methods used to enforce the exclusive use of speech by the pupils in schools for the deaf.

A large demonstration and banquet was arranged in Dr. Gallaudet's honor, and both Mr. Heidsiek and the deaf people who were thus brought together were strongly in favor of a relaxation of the strict adherence to oral methods which prevails in Germany.

At Berlin, there was the same enthusiasm for Dr. Gallaudet and the "American" system.

What seems peculiar to Berlin, and a very good thing, too, is the building, purchased by the deaf of the city, in which the deaf-mute societies have their quarters, in which a deaf-mute colony of paying lodgers is established. On the top floor is a home for the aged and infirm deaf, which, under these circumstances, can be managed at the least expense and with the most efficiency.

At Leipsic, he visited the school founded by Heinicke, the great protagonist of the oral method, and the Doctor says that the work in speech was as good as any he ever saw anywhere, but that, so far from being a "pure oral" school, signs are used freely among the pupils and by their instructors when addressing them in a body.

At Zurich he met the venerable Herr Schibel, ninety-one years of age, who was actively engaged as a Director, or Principal, of the school for the deaf in that city until five years ago. At Paris the Doctor was feted without limit, and seems to have had an uncommonly good time. He speaks warmly of the artistic talent of several deaf gentlemen whom he met. One of these gentlemen, an enthusiastic amateur photographer, has a series of views which is probably unique, showing the Place Vendome as it appeared on the day when the column was pulled down, at intervals of thirty minutes.

Dr. Gallaudet attended the Conference of British Instructors of the Deaf at Glasgow, and the Congress of the Deaf at London. The Doctor speaks of the banquet with which this meeting wound up as marking the high water mark of the affair. The President, Sir Arthur Fairbairn, a deaf-mute gentleman (but, under correction, not exactly a nobleman) made an excellent address, and delegates from France, Sweden, Norway and the United States, joined in fraternal greetings.

Dr. Gallaudet's letter closes with these words:

"My only comment on my interesting interviews with the educated adult deaf all over Europe, after an assurance of my grateful appreciation of their cordial hospitality, is the expression of a gratified surprise at finding them urging with unanimity and enthusiasm the general adoption of a Combined System of education for their class. Their attitude in this matter is unmistakable, and who will venture to say it is not entitled to the fullest respect? Those whose names I have given are the most intelligent and best educated deaf men to be found in Europe to-day. Who can set aside the friendly criticisms of these men and the societies they represent of the method under which they have been trained? They do not suggest the abolition of speech-teaching, nor its relegation to an inferior position in the general scheme of education. But they do declare that the practical value of speech to the deaf in active life is greatly overestimated by many teachers; that many deaf children are incapable of success in speech; that the intellectual development of all the deaf is quickened by a judicious use of the sign-language, all of which considerations lead them to demand that a broader and more elastic system shall be adopted than can be found in any single method. I am confident that aspirations of these men and women who have discovered the insufficiency of the single method in their own disappointing experiences will command a wide-spread and hearty, if not universal, sympathy on our side of the ocean."

We are sure that our readers, both among the deaf and of those who are outside the work of deaf-mute instruction, will be interested in the abstract we give in this number of Dr. Gallaudet's account of his recent European trip. A good many of our contemporaries seem to accept it as final proof that the "pure oral" method has finally been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

We should be glad, for purposes of comparison, if some firm believer in oral methods, say for in-

stance, Dr. Bell, had also made a European trip this summer, so that we might see what the deaf people he met had said to him. Not that we have the slightest doubt of Dr. Gallaudet's perfect fairness and openness of mind, still less of the entire accuracy of his report of what he heard and saw.

But Dr. Gallaudet's name is known among the deaf and those interested in the deaf, the world over, as that of the foremost advocate of the "combined" method of instruction, and moreover, the honor which attaches to the name by reason of the services rendered to the deaf by the sainted father and the brother (no less worthy of saintship) of the eminent President of Gallaudet College, may account for a share of the enthusiasm, and of the disposition to say such things as would be agreeable for the justly honored guest to hear.

However, making allowances, the paper is one of much importance. We are glad of any signs that the two diverse (we would not say opposing) parties are coming to find ground that they can hold in common.

To speak truth, it has at times been more than a little painful to some of us to hear such exceedingly sharp criticism of one distinguished person by another when we wished to think most kindly of both of them. Now that all American schools are teaching speech (more or less) and that some German schools are using signs in similar proportion,—why, "Let us have peace."

#### A SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Weston Jenkins celebrated their silver wedding on the 16th by a little reception at their home, No. 108 Greenwood avenue. The cards read simply "At Home," and most of the guests had no suspicion that the reception was in honor of this anniversary, until they reached the house. The "bride" was very appropriately dressed in silver gray cashmere, trimmed with white silk braid and silver buttons, and having a vest of silver gauze. She carried the fan which she held at her original wedding, which was of white satin with the figure of a lady in bridal dress wrought on it in point lace. The rooms were ornamented with white chrysanthemums, cosmos and carnations, purple ageratum and brilliant autumn leaves, and smilax, caught up with silver cord. Of course it was impossible to keep the significance of the occasion from the knowledge of the people in the school, and the officers and teachers sent a present of a case of oyster forks of tasteful design. Mr. and Mrs. Hearn sent an elegant fruit basket. Both these presents were much admired. Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Lewis Peet, now residing with their son, Dr. W. B. Peet, of Yonkers, N. Y., sent, with a letter full of the kindest feeling most gracefully expressed, a beautiful article of table silver, and a number of relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins sent similar tokens. Almost all the teachers and officers were among those who greeted the host and hostess, and a large number of their friends in the city were present. The occasion was very pleasant and the weather was beautiful. Many of the guests expressed the hope that the happy pair might live to celebrate their golden wedding. Among them were the following:—Mr. and Mrs. John Moses, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Wilson, Mrs. Anna Lowthorp, Mrs. Francis Lowthorp, Mr. and Mrs. Mills Whittlesey, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Foster, Rev. Edward J. Knight, Mrs. Abner Chambers, the Misses Chambers, Mrs. Robert Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Scudder, Miss Spilsbury, Miss Rose Spilsbury, Dr. Henry Worthington, Mrs. James Green, Mrs. Lyman Nichols, Miss Wellington, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark, Mrs. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Skirm, Jr., Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Livingston Gill, Miss Abbott, Miss Bosworth, Mr. Symmes B Hutchinson, Mrs. Gen. Donnelly, Mrs. M. Shreve, and others. The following ladies assisted in receiving: Mrs. Frances Bodine, Mrs. Henry D. Scudder, Miss Spilsbury, Miss Rose Spilsbury, Miss Edna D. Scudder.

## School - Room.

Conducted by R. B. Lloyd, A.B.

### The Wisdom of Youth.

The word "altar" occurred in the Scripture selection. "What is an altar?" said the teacher. "A place to burn insects," replied an honest boy. "Who were the foolish virgins?" brought the answer from a little girl, "Them as didn't get married."

Among the answers given by certain Chicago pupils recently in an examination, were the following:—"New York was settled by the duck of York, and Pennsylvania by the English Quackers;" "The earth is a sphere, because, if it were flat, we would fall off the end of it, if we walked that way."

"The Declaration of Independence was a document drawn up by Abraham Lincoln at the close of the Revolutionary War, giving freedom to the negroes."

A teacher, talking about Memorial Day, incidentally asked a class of young deaf pupils why the dead were buried. The general reason given was that it was necessary in order that the soul might go to heaven; an answer which shows how closely the untutored mind of the deaf child resembles that of the heathen in certain religious ideas. Moreover, the same children gave it as their belief that cremation was wrong for the same reason. When their attention was called to the large number of men, women, and children that are accidentally burned to death or drowned, they seemed to see the incongruity of their ideas and to understand, when the reason for burial was explained to them.

### October Events.

(Subjects for talk and composition on the dates given.)

Oct. 1, James Lawrence, a noted American naval officer, born.

Oct. 2, 1780, John Andre, an officer in the British army, hanged as a spy by the Americans.

Oct. 3, 1800, George Bancroft, a distinguished American historian, born.

Oct. 3, 1656, Miles Standish, "the great captain of Plymouth," died.

Oct. 4, 1822, R. B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, born.

Oct. 5, 1703, Jonathan Edwards, a noted metaphysician and divine, born.

Oct. 6, 1821, Jenny Lind, the great Swedish singer, born.

Oct. 7, 1894, Oliver W. Holmes, a noted American author, died.

Oct. 9, 1814, Giuseppe Verdi, a famous Italian writer of music, born.

Oct. 10, 1738, Benjamin West, a noted American painter, born.

Oct. 12, 1492, America discovered by Columbus.

Oct. 14, 1644, William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, born.

Oct. 14, 1066, the battle of Hastings fought.

Oct. 15, 70 B. C., Virgil, a famous poet, born.

Oct. 16, 1793, Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, guillotined.

Oct. 17, 1777, General Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates, at Saratoga, N. Y.

Oct. 19, 1781, Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington, at Yorktown, Va.

Oct. 19, 1813, The French defeated at Leipsic.

Oct. 19, 1735, John Adams, second President of the United States, born.

Oct. 20, 1632, a noted English architect, born.

Oct. 21, 1772, Samuel T. Coleridge, a noted English poet, born.

Oct. 21, 1805, Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleets near Trafalgar and was mortally wounded.

Oct. 25, 1800, T. B. Macaulay, a famous English historian, born.

Oct. 26, 1800, Von Moltke, a great German general, born.

Oct. 27, 1774, Alexander B. Ashburton, negotiator of the "Ashburton Treaty," born.

Oct. 28, 1759, George J. Danton, a noted leader in the French Revolution, born.

Oct. 28, 1467, Desiderius Erasmus, a famous Dutch scholar and writer, born.

Oct. 29, 1783, Jean le Rond d'Alembert, a distinguished French writer and mathematician born.

Oct. 29, 1885, General G. B. McClellan died.

Oct. 30, 1735, Leon Gambetta, a noted French statesman, born.

### Geographical Names.

*Amazon*, from *Amassona*, the Indian some, signifying "boat destroyer."

*Canada*, a collection of huts.

*Chautauqua*, "foggy place."

*Erie*, "wild cat."

*Java*, "rice."

*Alaska*, "great land."

*Connecticut*, "long river."

*Dakota*, "the allies."

*Idaho*, "bright."

*Kentucky*, "hunting land."

*Massachusetts*, "at the great hill."

*Klondike*, from *Thorn-duck*, "plenty of fish."

*Michigan*, "great sea."

*Minnesota*, "sky-colored water."

*Mississippi*, "great river."

*Missouri*, "great muddy." (river)

*Nebraska*, "shallow water."

*Ohio*, "beautiful river."

*Tennessee*, "crooked river."

*Wisconsin*, "gathering waters."

*Wyoming*, "broad valley."

*Los Angeles*, "the angels."

*Merrimac*, "swift water."

*Mohawk*, "man eaters."

*Hoboken*, "smoke pipe."

*Chicago*, "skunk hole."

### Nicknames of the Generals.

General Grant was called "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

General Sherman was called "Uncle Billy" by his men, and also "Old Tecumseh."

General McClellan was called "Little Mac."

General J. A. Hooker was called "Fighting Joe Hooker."

General J. A. Logan was called "Black Jack" and "Old War Eagle."

General Sheridan was called "Little Phil."

General Thomas was called "Rock of Chickamauga."

General T. J. Jackson was called "Stonewall Jackson."

General Washington was called "The American Fabius," and the "Father of his Country."

General Wayne was called "Mad Anthony Wayne."

General Marion was called "The Swamp Fox."

General Taylor was called "Old Rough and Ready."

### Maximum Age of Various Animals.

Bear . . . . .	20 years.
Camel . . . . .	100 "
Cat . . . . .	15 "
Cow . . . . .	20 "
Dog . . . . .	10 "
Elephant . . . . .	400 "
Eagle . . . . .	100 "
Horse . . . . .	30 "
Lion . . . . .	70 "
Pig . . . . .	20 "
Swan . . . . .	300 "
Tortoise . . . . .	100 "
Sheep . . . . .	10 "

### Arithmetic.

1. If 7 peaches cost 21 cents, how much will 9 peaches cost?

7 peaches cost 21 cents.

1 peach costs 3 cents.

Nine peaches will cost 27 cents.

2. If 4 lemons cost 24 cents, how much will 7 lemons cost?

4 lemons cost 24 cents.

1 lemon costs 6 cents.

Seven lemons will cost 42 cents.

1 For 16 dollars, how many yards of cloth can be had, at 2 dollars a yard?

2. For 18 apples, how many oranges can be bought at the rate of 2 apples for 1 orange?

3. How many primers, at 2 cents each, can be bought for 24 cents?

1. 1 yard for \$2.

8 yards for \$16.

Eight yards of cloth can be had for 16 dollars.

2. 1 orange for 2 apples.

9 oranges for 18 apples.

Nine oranges can be bought at the rate of 2 apples for 1 orange.

3. 1 primer for 2 cents.

12 primers for 24 cents.

Twelve primers can be bought for 24 cents.

### Pupils' Work.

#### JOURNAL.

Today is Wednesday, May 5th, 1897. It is cloudy. It rained a little but it is not raining now. I think it will clear off. The grass and trees are green. I like to see the green grass and leaves. All the boys and the girls play out of doors every day. It is Spring. School will close in June and we will go home and see our parents and friends. This morning Miss Dellicker and a friend visited the girls' side and boys' side. She like best the girls', because they are very clean. The pansies and roses are growing very fast, and they are in the box in Mr. Lloyd's room. Ida Brod and I saw the boys make running high jumps in the yard.

It is spring. The girls and boys play out of doors every day now. I like to see the green grass and green leaves. School will close in June, because the pupils will go home and they will see their parents. Flossie Menow is lame. Her foot is sore. Her shoe had a nail in it. The boys do not go to the gymnasium any more, because it is so warm. They will go in the gymnasium next winter. Mr. Newcomb is raking the ground every day. The grass is nice. He planted some pansies in the ground in the yard. There was no school last Friday afternoon, because it was Arbor Day. The pupils went to the chapel and Mr. Jenkins talked to them about Arbor Day.



## FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."

## A Little Paper Printed for The Pupils of the New Jersey School.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Lena Schaublin got three new subscribers for THE SILENT WORKER in Fatserson this vacation. She is a good newspaper agent.

School opened yesterday. All the teachers came back, and 106 pupils. This is many more than ever came on the first day of school before.

Many of the pupils have grown very much during the summer, so that one can hardly recognize them. This is especially true of Ida Brod, Lena Schaublin, Elise Crawford and Maggie Logan.

The older pupils remember Wesley Gaskill. He is married and lives in Dunellen, N. J. His wife was here yesterday. She can hear perfectly, but cannot speak, owing to paralysis of the throat. She is a pretty and attractive lady.

Mr. Long, of Mt. Airy, Pa., was here yesterday afternoon. He remembered his friend Lena Schaublin, whom he saw last year. He brought a book for her and one for Idell Fox. He also brought two very nice games for the girls. They are called "Across the Continent," and "Across the Ocean." They are both useful and amusing. Mr. Long is very kind, and the girls are grateful to him.

Thursday, 16.

Miss Bunting has a new Columbia bicycle. This proves that she enjoys cycling as well as the rest of us.

The pupils are pleased to have nice linoleum on the floors in the halls by the dormitories. It deadens the noise of walking.

William Gallagher came yesterday. He is the hope of the foot-ball team. He is also the best workman in the woodworking department.

The pupils have come back very well. Mr. Jenkins expects to be able to form the classes this week. When all the pupils come back, there will be about 145 pupils. The most we ever had before was 139 last spring.

George F. Morris has returned to Point Pleasant, N. J., where he has been working all summer for Ray Burdall's father. He received word that there would be more work for him all winter. George is glad, because he was getting discouraged looking for work.

Friday, 17.

Our play grounds are lively again with lawn-tennis, croquet and base-ball.

Elsie Crawford has improved in speech this summer. When she is at home she talks with her brothers and sisters all the time.

Adolf Krokenberger came back yesterday. Everybody was glad to see him. With McGarry, Gallagher and Krokenberger, the boys ought to start a foot-ball team.

The Board have ordered new book-cases for the reception room. When we have them, Mr. Lloyd will rearrange the books, so that it will be easier to find a book when you want it.

Saturday, 18.

Yesterday, in playing foot-ball, Donald Jenkins had his left arm hurt. He cannot use it now, but it is not broken. Harry Hearnen has grown very fast this summer. He is only six years old, but he is as big as most boys of eight. He goes to school in the Hamilton avenue school.

Miss Trask will come to the school Monday to begin measuring the girls. When she has finished, Dr. Boice will begin measuring the boys. Gymnasium work will begin as soon as the measurements are finished.

Isaiah Vansant comes to school every day on the street car, and goes home after school in the same way. He is quite contented, and will probably do well. He has quite a talent for drawing.

Yesterday Flossie Menow helped Miss Tilton copy some manuscript books for school use. Miss Tilton borrowed them from teachers in the Clarke School, at Northampton, Mass.

Eva Hunter and Lottie Tilton will return this year. A number of pupils will come soon. We shall hardly have room for them in the dining-room and school-room, but we will do the best we can for them.

Monday, 20.

Mr. Jenkins is making the classification of the pupils to-day.

Ruth Redman and Lizzie Weeks came back Saturday afternoon. All the pupils were glad to see them.

Yesterday was the tenth anniversary of Christ church. All our Episcopal children went to Sunday School there in the afternoon.

Saturday evening the pupils had a reunion in the girls' play-room. Miss March came over with a young lady who is a friend of hers.

This morning all the pupils were in chapel, and there were not enough seats for them. There are some more seats in the attic of the new building, and they can be put in the chapel.

Dr. Ard has made a report of his work here. He examined the eyes of 135 pupils and ordered glasses for 25 pupils. Nearly two-thirds of the pupils' eyes were all right. There were no cases of contagious eye diseases.

Miss May Martin, a teacher in Gallaudet College, is visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Porter's to-day. They used to be classmates at the New York school. Of course Miss Martin will visit the school and will be pleased to meet her friends, Principal and Mrs. Jenkins and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Charlie Stevens came back this morning. His brother, who came with him, is a fine bicycle rider. Last week, at the fair in Someville, he entered in five bicycle races, and won first prize in four of them. The prizes which he won were: a gold watch, a suit of clothes, a gold mounted bicycle lamp and a diamond stud. He will enter in some of the races at the Inter-State Fair next week.

Tuesday, 21.

Henry Herbst got a big box from home to-day. It came by Adams Express.

A meeting of the Athletic Club was held last evening. The following officers were elected: Manager, B. H. Sharp; Captain, David Simmons. Mr. Casella made a stirring address in which he mentioned the necessity of unity in team work.

Miss March is going to give the school library a handsome illustrated book about animals. It is called "Wood's Natural History." It is a large and expensive book.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Jenkins came over to the school with Miss Worthington, of New York, who is Mr. Jenkins's cousin. Miss Worthington was surprised to see what nice work some of the pupils can do.

Wednesday, 22.

Yesterday William Newcomb took up the house plants in the bed near the house and put them on the piazza. They will be safe from frost.

Mr. Jenkins will form another class to-day, because there are so many new pupils that the classes are too large. We shall need a new teacher if the pupils keep on coming.

Miss Martin leaves for Washington to-day, to resume her work at the College. She was very much pleased with the school. She said that the pupils have things much nicer than she had when she was at school.

There are eight more girls and one more boy to come back, and there are eight applications for new pupils. There are 132 pupils in the house to-day. We shall have 150 pupils soon, if we can take so many.

Mr. J. C. Kingdon, who was formerly a member of the House of Assembly, called at the school yesterday afternoon. He brought the papers for a new pupil, named Willie Threemorton, who lives in Mount Holly. The boy will come here soon.

Thursday, 23.

Mr. Jenkins did not come over to school last evening, as he had to attend a vestry meeting at St. Michael's church.

Miss March and Miss Dey have put up hammocks on the back piazza, and they use them when the weather is pleasant. It is a nice, sheltered place.

Charlie Stevens has lent us a copy of the *Somerset Democrat*, of September 17th, with a full account of the Somerset County Fair, which was held last week. It has the following paragraph about his father's exhibit: "E. Stevens had a large glass case full of harness, fancy trappings for horses, robes, blankets, whips, gloves, etc. A handsome \$250 coach harness, one 150 dollar set and a track set weighing only eight pounds, are prominent in the exhibit." It also tells about the bicycle races which were won by Delona Stevens, Charlie's brother. These races were: Two-mile handicap, open to the State; one-mile scratch, open to Somerset County. In the one-mile scratch, open to State, he won the first heat, but in the final he was pocketed, and could not get out.

Saturday, 25.

William Newcomb has taken up the begonias and geraniums and has potted the best of them, so we can plant them again next year.

Yesterday afternoon Donald Jenkins took a run over to Lawrenceville with another boy, on his father's new tandem. He says it is "great."

There is a new paper published in Trenton, called *Trenton Life*. It is full of gossip about people in Trenton. It is published every Saturday.

The "kid" football team were all ready to play with Donald Jenkins's team yesterday afternoon, but the latter did not show up. Only two of them were on hand at the time for the game.

To-day Mr. Abbott will have the boys make some shelves for the little back office, to keep old school-books, etc., on. That will enable Mr. Jenkins to use another book-case for library books.

Monday, 27.

A new pupil is expected to-day. His name is Charles Sidney Baeder, and he comes from Newark.

Saturday afternoon the weather was very pleasant and the pupils enjoyed their liberty to go out of the grounds very much. Some of the boys took long walks in the country. The girls went to the city to see the sights and do their shopping, under the care of an attendant.

The Great Inter-state Fair opens to-day. This afternoon there will be a great many bicycle races. Thomas Taggart has entered, for a friend of his, a kind of sulphur candles. He hopes they will take a prize. They are good to fumigate a room, to destroy the germs of disease. I guess our pupils remember when we fumigated the hospital after we had had diphtheria. The smell of sulphur was strong enough to knock you down.

The little Italian boy, Crescenzo, was getting over his homesickness, but on Saturday his father and his friend Mr. Martello called and he cried very hard and tried to run away after them. Yesterday afternoon he succeeded in getting away, but a policeman found him and took him to the police station. They brought him back in the police patrol wagon. It made the children stare to see the wagon drive up to our front door.

Tuesday, 28.

Harry Smith rode in the races at the Fair yesterday. He got a spill so of course he did not win. He is built much like Jimmy Michael, being short and thick.

Three new pupils were admitted yesterday. Two of them are large girls and the other is a small boy. Four old pupils came back; Lottie Tilton, the Gano sisters and Walter Barras.

Yesterday morning Charlie Stevens's father called for him and took him to the Fair. Charlie's brother could not ride, because he was lame from injuries received at the Freehold fair last week. A man ran into him three times and threw him off his wheel. That man will not be allowed to ride again.

Miss Cora M. Reed, a graduate of the Mount Airy school and former student at Gallaudet College, visited the school yesterday. She teaches a deaf boy named Ezra Cline, at Stewartsville, near Phillipsburg. He was at this school for a few months, some years ago. Miss Reed visited the classes and went over the house. She called on Mr. Jenkins in the afternoon.

Wednesday, 29.

Carrie Christoffers is improving in her sewing. She will soon be promoted in her sewing class.

Miss Conger has a number of very fine little photographs of Niagara. Her brother took them and sent them to her.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Woodward, Frey and Owen of the Board were at the school. They did not stay very long, but they took a look at the hospital building.

Minnie Walsh is learning to sew very nicely. Yesterday she wrote an nice letter to Mr. Jenkins. He was surprised to see how well she can write. She can speak clearly when she tries.

Mr. Morse, of the Board of Education, has been in Maine this summer. While there he caught many salmon and other fish. He caught the largest salmon that has ever been taken in the Rangeley Lakes. It weighed more than 13 pounds. He has a photograph of it.

This morning Mr. Jenkins got a letter from Theresa Wagner. She will not come to school any more, because she has to keep house for her married sister who lives in Brooklyn.

Thursday, 30.

To-day school will close at twelve o'clock, in order to give the people a chance to go the fair.

Miss Conger has a fine photograph of her home in Elizabeth, which her brother took and sent to her. It is a very pretty place.

The pupils in class VI. are much interested in lip-reading. They are all doing well, especially Minnie Bogert and Allie Leary.

Yesterday afternoon a number of the boys saw a balloon. Probably it came from the fair. After a while it collapsed and fell to the ground. The man was not in it. He dropped from the balloon by a parachute.

Saturday, October 2.

Yesterday was as warm as summer. At three o'clock the temperature was 84 degrees.

Resolved, That the thanks of all the pupils be given to everybody who was kind to them in allowing them to go to the fair and in making them have a good time there.

Freddy Bouton's and Julius Aaron's mothers and Charlie Quigley's aunt were down from Newark, and took those boys around the Fair. Mr. and Mrs. Winders were there.

Yesterday the pupils went to the Fair. They started at half-past nine. The older ones walked, but the younger ones went in the street cars. They had a very nice time. Many of the people at the Fair were very kind to them. At half-past twelve the children went into the large tent and had their lunch. They started for home at half-past three and got home by half-past five.

All the children went in free to see the wonderful horse Jim Key. There were many letters and figures printed on cards. He would pick out any letter or figure that his master told him to. He can add and subtract, for when his master asked him, "Three from five leaves how many?" he picked out the card that had 2 on it. He did many other wonderful tricks.

Mr. Drew Wade exhibited pickles, mince meat and other fine groceries at the Fair. He was very kind to the pupils. He gave them each a piece of mince pie and he gave many of them a bottle of pickles, which were very nice. He also gave Mr. Jenkins an order for a half barrel of mince meat for the school. When we get it, the children shall all have mince pie.

Our old pupil Alfred King was at the Fair, and afterwards came out to the school. He looked very well. He is working on the farm of Marvin King's father. He says that he likes farming better than printing. His health was poor when he lived in the city, but now he is very strong.

Monday, 4.

Mr. Porter has finished printing the blanks for Dr. Boice, and the Dr. will begin the physical examination of the boys this week.

We are very sorry to learn that Miss Dey was taken very ill on Friday and is still confined to her bed. We hope that her illness will not be serious.

Little Corrie Porter went to Sunday-school yesterday for the first time. She was surprised that they did not have any recess in that school. She goes to a kindergarten every day.

All the pupils went to Sunday-school yesterday afternoon. Freddie Bouton will go to the Episcopal Sunday-school after this, because his mother told Mr. Jenkins that she wished him to go there. The Sunday-school room in Christ Church has been re-arranged. The deaf pupils sit in front.

## GREATER NEW YORK.

BY ROBERT E. MAYNARD.

ONCE more, with the advent of Autumn, comes the renewed activity in our Institutions for the Deaf, and the school year, now well on its way, bids fair to be a profitable one to teachers and pupils alike. But, above all, the many school organs make their appearance, each filling its respective place; some models of typographical art.

The SILENT WORKER, with its last number, enters upon its 10th year, and what the paper promises it undoubtedly will live up to. It has been faithful to its past promises and its correspondents likewise. There is not a more influential periodical published in the interest of the deaf and certainly not a better one in the country as regards typographical workmanship and general refined tone of its reading matter, to the omission of all objectionable personals.

The past season has been one of enjoyment to the deaf, as far as the outings given by the several New York clubs go. The Union League and Order of Elect Surds each in turn had its excursions and both proved as much as had been expected of them. The German Society, Brooklyn Guild, New Jersey Society and the Silent Wheelmen held picnics. The Silent Wheelmen's picnic was a thorough success in all particulars. What it lacked in large numbers it made up in sociability. The committee of arrangements were: A. Capelli, chairman; J. F. O'Brien, T. I. Lounsbury. The officers of the club are: I. Newton Soper, president; Anthony Capelli, secretary; J. Alexander, treasurer; C. J. LeClerc, captain. Surely New York and vicinity was not a dull place at all. Yet, if I were asked which club turned out the best program for its guests, taking into consideration all drawbacks and advantages, I would say the novel plan of the Order of Elect Surds was by far the most enjoyable. Highland Beach is a model "hunting ground" for a day's recreation, and there are attractions that appeal to all tastes, and nothing that tends to spoil one's pleasure, while Coney Islandized attractions were conspicuous by their absence.

Then, aside from these picnics given by the deaf, in the interim they had the choice of the many near-by day resorts, fishing grounds, and wheelmen's rests where to spend a pleasant day's outing. The champion catch of fish during the summer was made by Messrs. Wright and Campbell, of Yonkers, and the writer, who, inside of six hours' fishing on the Sound, landed 160 black fish, sea bass and porgies, while 60 more were deemed too small to bring home. A catch of 220 fish is the record, an average of  $73\frac{1}{2}$  fish to a man. If three men catch  $73\frac{1}{2}$  fish in 6 hours, how many fish will  $3\frac{1}{2}$  men catch in  $73\frac{1}{2}$  hours?

Some time ago the *Journal* had a discussion on the chances of the deaf to pass civil service examinations and secure government positions. It is well to bear in mind that the New York legislature, at its session last winter, changed the civil service laws of this state which may be found in the Legislative Record under the head "Civil Service Reform Bill."

From this law many will find, in their striving for coveted government positions, that they will be either at the mercy of political cliques on one hand or very fortunate on the other. How a deaf man will make out under the conditions that confront him, is an open question, and I fear whatever little spark they ever had of securing a job is entirely extinguished under the new rating. I give the following legal opinions on the new law:—

"Under the law as it now exists, the Civil Service Commissioners give a rating of 50 per cent for merit; the other 50 of the 100 per cent is to be given by the appointing Board of fitness, and the appointing Board is to examine only such candidates as have received the necessary percentage to qualify them for merit."

"The appointing Board is to establish rules and regulations for the purpose of examinations for fitness. We have established these rules, under which the rating of 50 per cent is divided—15 per cent for physical condition, 20 per cent for character and general efficiency, and 15 per cent for knowledge of the rules, &c. The rating for physical condition is given upon the examination by physicians appointed by the Board. The rating for knowledge of rules, &c., is given upon an examination by question and answer, which have been taken down by a

stenographer; and the percentage is to be based upon the result of such an examination."

"The examination held by us, and the rating to be given, should be entirely without reference to the result of the examination before the Civil Service Board. The law provides that the ratings given by the Civil Service Board, and the rating given by the appointing Board, shall be added together, and whichever candidate receives the largest aggregated percentage is entitled to the appointment. This is as it should be, and in accordance with the accepted ideas of Civil Service Reform, in which I am in full sympathy."

"If we are to determine who is to be appointed, and then to make our rating, so that the choice of the Board shall receive the highest percentage, and enable us to make the appointment under the law, then the Civil Service Law and Civil Service regulations are worthless, and might as well be repealed. If the appointment is to be made as has been suggested, I believe it to be illegal, and our action will be the subject of severe and merited criticism."

"My view is that we must establish ratings for each candidate in the several branches, according to our rules, and do this according to the merits of the men and the results of their examination; having done this, we are to add the percentages to those of the Civil Service Board, and then we are to take the eligible list, placing the candidates thereon according to their aggregated percentages, and the first one on the list must be appointed."

For instance, if a man desires to try for a post-office appointment, he must submit to examinations by two entirely different boards, whereas formerly a rating by the Civil Service board was sufficient to entitle to an appointment. It is in the rating of the governing boards where aspirants meet their fate, for here is where politics enter and heelers of the party in power are given their reward.

The other day a young lady graduate of Fanwood asked me a very puzzling question and one of which I was forced to admit my ignorance. Here it is:—"Please, can you tell me how much the Peet Memorial Fund amounts to, and what the officers of the organization have under way as regards a memorial?"

It does seem that the Sphinx has been outdone by the way the officers of the Peet Memorial Fund have kept silent these past seven or eight years. It would be a novelty now-a-days to see a fund bulletin in our papers, whereas a few years ago it was a weekly announcement in the *Journal*. By this time it should be a foot nearer \$5,000 than from it.

And as to the memorial. It is a well known axiom that "the end is in the beginning and the beginning is in the end." Are we almost forgetful that there will be anything like a full development, and an end to the fund so like and yet so unlike the beginning thereof?

We have been told that the oak is in the acorn, true—but how many of us can possibly tell that all the conditions will prove favorable, that it may attain its full development and growth? How unlike thereto is the Peet Memorial Fund? It seems as if the acorn will never be planted, and so it needs be we need not worry about its development.

Then why is it that the funds are lying idle in the bank and the officers of the fund show such indifference to the deaf public in their requests to know something, if even so little, of the amount on hand or any plans under consideration. The fund does not belong to any particular clique, it is the public's until it has developed its purpose and accomplished its end. I understand Mr. Wm. G. Jones is the treasurer and has been for near ten years. His honesty is unquestionable, but contributors to the fund feel that they have a right to know how the accounts stand. Never, not once, in the past eight years has any notice of a meeting of the supporters, or a committee meeting made known. I have helped, individually and with others in a body, to contribute over \$250 to the fund, and therefore I feel it is right to know of the safety thereof, the future intentions of the memorial committee and the publication of the minutes of all meetings held to discuss matters appertaining to the fund.

There are hundreds of others who wish to see the same thing a fact and as the Elder Peet's son, Dr. I. L. Peet, is fast getting on in years, the deaf of New York desire that he may be spared until he shall see his father honored with a great testimonial for his labors in the interests of the deaf and Fanwood, the one great monument to his name.

## DEAF-MUTE PICNICS.

IN the September number of the SILENT WORKER I made some reference to the objectionable features at some, if not all, of our deaf-mute picnics. By objectionable features, I mean the sale of intoxicating liquor and the subsequent fights, participated in by those who get overloaded at the "bar."

Now such scenes as the above can only happen at vulgar places, but by the above I do not wish to insinuate that all those who attend are vulgar or that the associations who get up these picnics countenance vulgarity—it is only the result of circumstances and perhaps custom.

When an association decides to hold a picnic, the first thing considered is profit, for no society would care to bear the entire expenses of entertaining its guests. Now, these so-called parks, which can be secured free of charge, are great temptations to associations with small bank accounts. They can depend on the admission money to pay for a few pieces of music, for badges, printing, advertising and, perhaps, for a few prizes.

The proprietors, when they allow the use of their parks free of charge, reserve the right to sell what they please, which generally consists of cheap beer and other liquors.

In chartering a steamboat, the one thing that saves the associations who do the chartering from loss, is the caterer's privilege, which is sold to the highest bidder, and includes everything you want to eat and drink.

The "bars" are great attractions for the lower element who gather around them like flies on molasses; and as they imbibe, not knowing when to stop, they get into heated discussions and a fight ensues, which requires all the vigilance of the committee and policemen to subdue.

People of refined tastes happen to see the "row," and then they make up their minds never to again attend another deaf-mute picnic or excursion.

Fifteen years ago, when deaf-mute excursions were something new, they were very successful. Year after year there would be a noticeable decrease in attendance, until to day no association for the deaf in New York will dare risk two or three hundred dollars when the receipts are more apt fall short of expenses than to go above it.

What is the remedy?

In my opinion it is to have no privileges sold that include intoxicating drink, and select only such places as will be approved by people of refined tastes and good morals.

There may be a falling off in attendance at first, to be sure, but instead of decent people staying away, it may be likely those of the disturbing element, whose absence would be a blessing.

G. S. P.



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### Condensed State News About The Deaf.

**Trenton**—Isaac Bowker has secured a nice position in a lamp-globe decorating works and is doing very well for a beginner.

Among the out-of-town visitors during Fair week were: Miss Emma Lefferson, of Colt's Neck; Miss Carrie D. Osmun, of Flanders; Messrs. Charles Lawrenz and John Ward, of Newark; R. C. Stephenson, of Cape May; Alfred King, of Jersey City; T. M. Simons, of Vincenttown, and A. D. Salmon, of Ledgewood.

Among the exhibits at the Inter-State Fair, were several varieties of hand-made lace by Mrs. R. B. Lloyd, and a single piece of decorated china by Mrs. G. S. Porter.

Francis Purcell has recovered from the accident to his hand, and has resumed work in the Hewitt wire mill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Weiss are keeping house next door to Mr. and Mrs. Salter's on Franklin St. They were married last winter after a short acquaintance. Both attended schools for the deaf in Germany.

Harry Smith entered the amateur bicycle race at the Inter-State Fair, but had a bad spill at the quarter-mile post, which lost him his chances of winning.

The father of Miss Josie Hattersley is the composer of a number of popular pieces of music, among the best of which is the "Dandy Two Step."

**Yardville**—Ezekiel Thomas, aged 60, a deaf-mute farm hand who worked for Robert Paul, near this place, was killed by a freight train on the afternoon of October 3d, while walking on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Scobey's Bridge. The time of the accident was half-past two.

Thomas was in the habit of walking on the track Sundays, as no trains were run when he took his Sunday stroll. The freight train was a special and the afflicted man had no warning of danger behind him. His right side was crushed in and his right arm broken. He was thrown against a barb wire fence and his face was scratched by the contact with the wires.

Coroner Walker of Trenton, went to the scene of the accident and decided that no inquest was necessary.

**Lambertville**—All the deaf-mutes of this place have steady employment. In the rubber mill are Henry and Robert Heller and Harry Pidcock, all earning good wages. Marvin Hunt, a recent graduate of the New Jersey School, has a steady position in the office of the New Hope News, which is just across the river. All the above named own wheels and take weekly runs together. The only deaf-mute farm hand in the place is Joseph H. Craig. Albert Horn works on the railroad between Lambertville and Trenton.

**Florence**—Lewis Carty, it is reported, collided with a wagon, while riding his bicycle at night some time ago. His wheel was demolished.

**Burlington**—Geo. Harry Rigg has returned from Ocean Grove, where he spent a very pleasant summer with his folks. He has good prospects of a position in a bicycle-seat factory in Philadelphia, at good wages.

**Flanders**—Miss Carrie D. Osmun, a former pupil of the Trenton school, is in business in this place as a fashionable dress-maker. She has recovered her hearing through medical treatment by a specialist. All who know her will congratulate her on her good fortune.

**Paterson**—The following named deaf-mutes work in the silk mills in this city: John Geiger, William Atkinson, G. H. Rigg, Mary McGuire, Tillie McGuire, Mary Geiger, Martha Tracy, Nellie Trimble, and Fred Wicke. Six of the above are from the New Jersey School, two are from the Fordham School and one from the Fanwood School in New York.

**Point Pleasant**—Ray Burdsall made a trip to Trenton on his wheel, on Friday the 22d inst., going by way of Freehold, Jamesburg and Princeton. He is the only lineman employed by the Electric Light Company this winter and is well treated by his employers. George Morris, who is working for Ray's father in the shoe shop, likes his position very much.

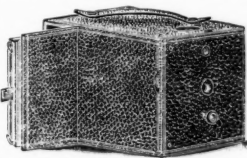
**Long Branch**—It is said that Wallace Cook will sell out his printing business in November next.

Miss Ida Wardell was recently married to a hearing and speaking gentleman, with whom she has had an acquaintance for a number of years.

**New Market**—Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Penrose, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Penrose and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heller form a little colony of deaf-mutes at this place. They are all related to each other by marriage. Owing to his wife's poor health, Ed. Heller, is thinking seriously of moving back to Easton, Pa., to live, where he owns a nice house.

**THE NEW JERSEY DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY**, organized Nov. 3d, 1893. Meets every Saturday eve, at No. 755 Broad St., Newark, N. J., for social purposes, except the second and last in each month which are devoted to regular business meetings. Its object is "to cultivate moral, intellectual and social feelings, and to uphold and assist what is deemed beneficial to its members as individuals." The officers for the ensuing year are Paul E. Kees, President; John B. Ward, Vice-President; Edward Manning, Recording Sec'y; Chas. T. Hummer, Financial Sec'y; A. Lincoln Thomas, Treasurer; John J. Limpert, Marshal. Executive Committee, Charles Lawrenz, Jr., Chairman, William Hutton & Henry Wentz. All communications should be addressed to No. 755 Broad St., Newark N. J.

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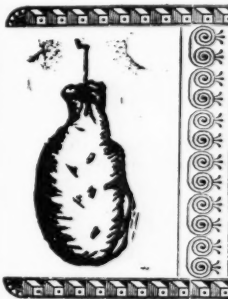
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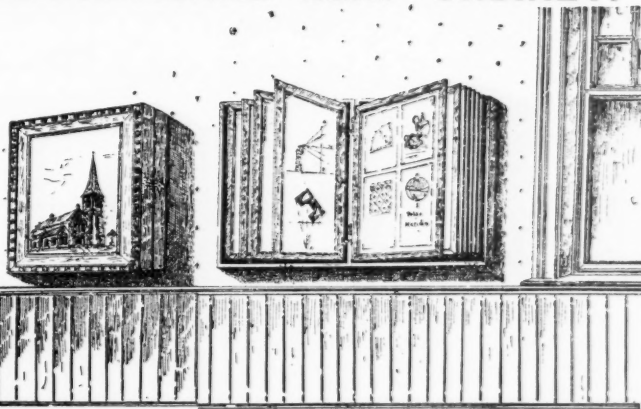
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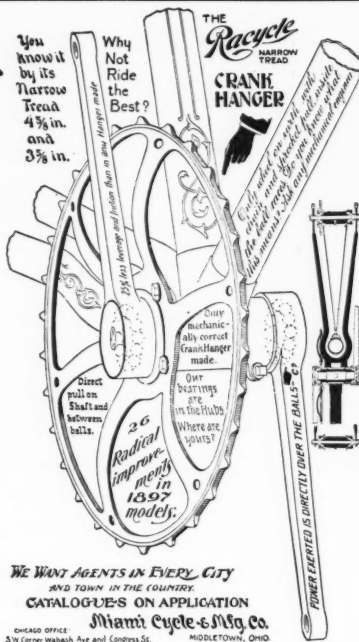
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